

## **IN THE CLAIMS**

1. (currently amended) A method for manufacturing an organic film, comprising:
  - providing a substrate;
  - providing a first electrode disposed over the substrate;
  - providing an organic host material disposed over the first electrode;
  - dyeing the organic host material by applying a dopant dissolved in a solvent onto the organic host material, such that the solvent causes the dopant to diffuse into the organic host material; and
  - providing a second electrode disposed over the organic host material.
2. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the dopant is applied by application of liquid droplets.
3. (original) The method of claim 2 wherein the liquid droplets are applied by ink-jet printing.
4. (canceled).
5. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the dopant is applied by screen printing.
6. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the dopant modifies the light emitting properties of the organic host material.
7. (original) The method of claim 6 wherein the dopant comprises red, green or blue dyes.
8. (original) The method of claim 7 wherein the dopant includes coumarin and nile red.

9. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing an organic device comprising:
- providing a substrate,
  - providing a first electrode disposed on the substrate;
  - applying an organic coating having a dopant over the first electrode;
  - removing the dopant from areas of the coating, wherein the areas of the coating from which the dopant is removed remain over the first electrode after the dopant is removed; and
  - depositing a second electrode over the organic coating,
- wherein a luminescence spectra of the organic coating having the dopant is different from a luminescence spectra of the areas of the coating after the dopant is removed.
10. (original) The method of claim 9 wherein the dopant is removed from the coating by a solvent applied to the surface of the coating.
11. (previously presented) The method of claim 9 wherein the dopant is removed from the coating by annealing which causes the dopant to migrate from the coating.
12. (original) The method of claim 10 wherein a mask is patterned on the coating prior to applying the solvent to remove the dopant in a pattern.
13. (original) The method of claim 11 wherein a mask is patterned on the coating prior to annealing to remove the dopant in a pattern.
14. (previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the solvent is applied in a pattern onto the coating to remove the dopant in a pattern that does not include the entire area of the coating.

15. (previously presented) A method of manufacturing, comprising:

- providing a substrate;
- providing a first electrode disposed over the substrate;
- providing a first layer having a dopant disposed over the first electrode;
- providing a second layer on the first layer, wherein the second layer is organic;
- transferring the dopant from the first layer to the second layer; and
- depositing a second electrode over the second layer.

16. (previously presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the dopant is transferred in a pattern from the first layer to the second layer, wherein the pattern does not include the entire area of the second layer.

17. (previously presented) The method of claim 16 wherein masking means is provided on the first layer prior to providing the second layer, and the dopant is transferred from the first layer to the second layer in areas not masked.

18. (previously presented) The method of claim 16 wherein the first layer with the dopant is patterned, and the dopant is transferred to the second layer in the pattern of the first layer.

19. (previously presented) A method of manufacturing a device comprising:

- providing a substrate;
- providing a first electrode disposed over the substrate;
- providing a first layer of material;
- applying a dopant in a pattern to the first layer such that the first layer contains the dopant;
- providing a second layer comprising an organic material disposed over the first electrode;
- transferring the dopant from the first layer to the second layer in the pattern such that the second layer contains the dopant; and
- providing a second electrode disposed over the second layer.

20. (original) The method of claim 19 wherein the dopant is applied by application of liquid droplets.
21. (original) The method of claim 20 wherein the liquid droplets are applied by ink-jet printing.
22. (canceled).
23. (original) The method of claim 19 wherein the dopant is applied by screen printing.
24. (original) The method of claim 19 wherein the dopant modifies the light emitting properties of the organic film.
25. (original) The method of claim 24 wherein the dopant comprises red, green or blue dyes.
26. (original) The method of claim 25 wherein the dopant includes coumarin and nile red.
27. (original) The method of claim 19 wherein the dopant is transferred by annealing.
28. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing an organic film for an OLED comprising:  
    providing a substrate;  
    providing a first electrode disposed over the substrate;  
    applying an organic coating over the first electrode;  
    depositing a dopant or material containing a dopant onto the organic coating;  
    dyeing the organic coating by using a solvent to cause the dopant to migrate into the  
organic coating; and  
    providing a second electrode disposed over the organic coating.
29. (previously presented) The method of claim 28 wherein the dopant is applied to the organic coating in a pattern, and the dopant forms the pattern in the organic coating after the dopant migrates thereinto.

30. (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the dopant is applied by liquid droplet application.

31. (previously presented) The method of claim 30 wherein the liquid droplets are applied by ink jet printing.

32-35. (canceled)

36. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing an organic device comprising:  
providing a substrate;  
providing a first electrode disposed over the substrate;  
providing an organic layer disposed over the first electrode;  
covering the organic layer with a patterned barrier;  
applying a dopant or material containing a dopant over the organic layer and the barrier;  
dyeing areas of the organic layer exposed through the barrier by causing the dopant to migrate into the organic layer in said areas ~~exposed through the barrier~~ through the use of a solvent, wherein the solvent causes the dopant to dye said areas through to an underside of the organic layer; and  
providing a second electrode disposed over the organic layer.

37. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the solvent is acetone.

38. (previously presented) The method of claim 37, wherein the organic host material is poly(9-vinylcarbazole).

39. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the solvent is trichloroethylene.

40. (previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the organic host material is poly(9-vinylcarbazole).

41. (canceled).

42. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the solvent causes the dopant to diffuse through to an underside of the of the organic host material.

43. (new) The method of claim 6, wherein a luminescence spectra of the organic host material dyed with the dissolved dopant is substantially the same as a luminescence spectra of the organic host material blended with the dopant, and is different from a luminescence spectra of the dopant alone and of the organic host material alone.

44. (new) The method of claim 28, wherein the solvent causes the dopant to migrate through the organic coating to an underside of the organic coating.